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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/470,874	12/22/1999	MARC MEHRZAD JALISI	25141-0430	6721

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EXAMINER

ASSADI, KATHRYN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3763

DATE MAILED: 05/23/2002

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/470,874	JALISI ET AL.
	Examiner Kathryn L Assadi	Art Unit 3763

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2002.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 December 1999 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10 and 13-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fariabi (US 5,636,641) in view of Fagan (US 5,720,300). Fariabi teaches a heat-treated elongate member formed at least in part of a composite elongate core, the composite elongate core formed in part of an aged hardened material and in part of a superelastic material, the aged hardened material comprising of at least two materials selected from the group consisting of nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, chromium, tungsten, and iron (Column 3, Lines 49-51, 64-65). Fariabi does not teach that the elongate core is formed in part of a precipitation hardened material and in part of a superelastic material. Fagan teaches of an elongate core formed of a precipitation hardened material (Column 4, Lines 54-58). Fagan discloses that in order to avoid kinking of a guidewire it is necessary to have a desirable material that has equal compressive and tensile yield stresses. Such a desirable material, teaches Fagan, is made of a precipitation hardened material (Column 4, Lines 41-58). It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to use the teachings of Fagan to modify the invention of Fariabi to create a heat-treated elongate member formed at least in part of a

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composite elongate core, the composite elongate core formed in part of a precipitation hardened material and in part of a superelastic material, in order to create the necessary stiffness and push provided by the precipitation hardened material of the elongate core member and the desirable flexibility provided by the superelastic material of the elongate core member (Column 5, Lines 65-67; Column 6, Lines 1-10).

Fariabi discloses a high strength alloy containing cobalt, nickel, and chromium and particularly to a composite product having a portion formed of the high strength cobalt-nikel-chromium alloy and a portion formed of pseudoelastic alloy such as NiTi alloy (Column 2, lines 16-19). Fariabi further discloses that one embodiment of the invention is an elongated member formed at least in part, of alloy comprising about 28%-65% cobalt, about 2%-40% nickel, about 5%-35% chromium and up to about 12% molybdenum. Other alloying components include up to 20% tungsten, 20% iron and 3% manganese. The alloy may also contain inconsequential amounts of other alloying constituents, as well as impurities, typically less than 0.5% each (Column 2, lines 21-30). Fariabi further states that in another embodiment of the invention, the cobalt-nickel-chromium alloy is formed into a composite structure with a NiTi alloy (Column 2, lines 51-53).

In Figure 1, Fariabi shows the distal section (17) of the core member (11), which is disposed primarily within the coil (14), and is tapered to sequentially smaller diameters to provide gradually increasing flexibility along the length of the distal portion of the guidewire (10). Figure 2 depicts a guidewire (30) with a construction wherein the tapered distal section (31) of the core member (32) extends to the plug (33) which

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connects the distal end of the core member to the distal end of the helical coil (34) disposed about the distal section of the core member. The proximal section (35) of the core member (32) is of composite construction with a sheath (36) of high strength Co-Ni-Cr alloy and an inner member (37) of a pseudoelastic NiTi alloy. The high strength sheath (36) is removed from the core member to form the tapered distal section (31) to increase the flexibility of the distal section of the guidewire (30).

With regard to claims 2-7, 9, and 10, Fariabi does not teach a composite elongate core having a modulus of elasticity of at least 9,000,000 psi, 12,000,000 psi, and 15,000,000 psi and an ultimate tensile strength of at least 150 ksi, 180 ksi, and 200 ksi. Fariabi also does not teach of a precipitation hardenable material such as precipitation hardenable stainless steel and chromium-nickel based single stage martensitic precipitation hardenable stainless steel. Fagan teaches an elongate member (52,56) formed at least in part of a composite elongate core (50) formed at least in part of a precipitation hardened material such as an alloy composed of nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, and chromium (MP35N and Eligiloy) having a small amount of iron (Column 5, lines 2-4), 455PH stainless steel or stainless steel alloy 1RK91. 455PH is known to be a chromium-nickel based single stage martensitic precipitation hardenable stainless steel (Column 6, lines 1-4; Column 10, lines 36-59). Fagan teaches that these alloys are exemplary because when bent, they will remain elastic through a greater range of stresses than prior guidewires. Since tensile yield stress and compressive yield stress are substantially less disproportionate, compressive failure is delayed, thus enabling the wire to be bent in a sharper curve without permanent deformation (Column

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5, Lines 18-59). It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to use the teachings of Fagan to modify the invention of Fariabi to create a better-performing guidewire that will remain elastic through greater range of stresses. Fagan discloses in Column 10, lines 65-66, that the alloy can have a modulus of elasticity compared to that of type 304 stainless steel (approximately 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 psi.). In addition, the alloy can have a tensile strength as low as about 150 ksi, but preferably about 250 ksi. (Column 10, lines 63-66). Fagan teaches that the modulus of elasticity and the tensile strength depend on the degree to which it is desired to precipitation harden the alloy (Column 11, Lines 5-16) in order to create a guidewire with a smaller diameter without compromising performance. It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to use the teachings of Fagan to modify the invention of Fariabi in order to create a smaller diameter guidewire for better performance.

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fariabi in view of Fagan, in further view of Reiss (WO 98/22024). Fariabi and Fagan teach all of the claimed limitations except a precipitation hardenable stainless steel essentially nickel free and a precipitation hardenable stainless steel including less than about 1% nickel. Reiss discloses a guidewire (10) comprising an elongated core element (12) manufactured from a martensitic alloy that is heat-treated to render a fully hardened core throughout its cross sectional area (see Abstract). Reiss further discloses examples of temperature hardened, martensitic steel alloys such as carbon, manganese, chromium, silicone, molybdenum, iron, and nickel. As can be seen from page 7, Table II, line 9, the amount of nickel that can be used is negligible or in other

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words, essentially nickel-free or containing less than about 1% nickel. Reiss teaches nickel to be one of the hardened alloys used in guidewires having a hardened core having the characteristic of superior torsional control or torque transmission (Page 6, Lines 30-32 and Page 1, Lines 6-8). It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to use the teachings of Reiss to modify the invention of Fariabi and Fagan to create a guidewire that is essentially nickel-free or contains less than about 1% nickel in order for the guidewire to perform with superior torsional control or torque transmission.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Examiner will address Applicant's comment regarding "no expectation for success for the combination" of the teachings of Fagan and Fariabi. Examiner disagrees because Fariabi strictly teaches the advantages of having an elongate core in part of a precipitation hardened material and in part of a superelastic material (Column 5, Lines 65-67; Column 6, Lines 1-10). Thus, the success of combining the teachings of Fagan and Fariabi is shown in Fariabi (US 5,636,641).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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Ni-Cr alloy and an inner member (37) of a pseudoelastic NiTi alloy. The high strength sheath (36) is removed from the core member to form the tapered distal section (31) to increase the flexibility of the distal section of the guidewire (30). It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art that the inner core element is at least partially exposed at the distal flexible section of the distal segment of the composite elongate member and that the first layer portion is at least substantially exposed at the proximal portion of the distally tapered section of the distal segment of the composite elongate core.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kathryn L Assadi whose telephone number is 703-305-3286. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM: 1st Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, *Brian Cader* *703-308-13552*, *Angela Sykes* can be reached on 703-308-5181. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9302 for regular communications and 703-872-9303 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0858.

KLA
May 17, 2002



MICHAEL J. HAYES
PRIMARY EXAMINER